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**HISTORICAL SECRETARY**

of the

OLD SETTLER AND HISTORICAL

AN

**ASSOCIATION**

OF LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA,

AND PAPERS.

**Crown Point, 1911.**

THE REGISTER PRINT, CROWN POINT, IND.

LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



## REPORT OF HISTORICAL SECRETARY FOR 1911.

Wednesday, August 30, 1911.

After pleasant exercises at the Library assembly room last evening (August 29th) we this morning meet again, in view of the sparkling waters of this noted little lake, and grateful we surely should be to the Lord of the Universe that so many of us, residents for many years in this county, and so many of us who are descendants of early settlers, are permitted to meet together and enjoy another anniversary day. Many who enjoyed life one year ago are not living in this world now. The names of some of them will be found in this report. Sometimes a death is but slightly noticed, and sometimes it will stir a whole community.

Died, in Crown Point, September 7, 1910, Mrs. Jeanette K. Morton, daughter of Stephen J. Smith, wife of Charles N. Morton, grandmother of Oakley K. Morton and Louise J. Morton, in the seventy-third year of her age. She had lived in Crown Point for many years.

Dropped dead in Hammond on Wednesday, September 28, 1910, Rev. Zumbuelte, pastor for many years of the Roman Catholic church at Hanover Center; 71 years of age. Burial services at Hanover Center on Monday, October 3d. The attendance was very large. Says the Lowell Tribune: "It was estimated that there was over

a thousand people there. The Bishop of Fort Wayne and forty-two priests were in attendance." He was a worthy man.

Augustus Wood of Hobart, a true pioneer boy, whose home for many years has been at Hobart, died at Valparaiso on Monday, October 24, 1910, from injuries received in an automobile wreck. He was a son of John Wood, a settler of 1836, and was about 82 years of age.

Died, at her home on East Joliet street in Crown Point, November 8, Mrs. John Mangold, 81 years old.

Died, in East Chicago, Thursday, December 22, Sylvester Taylor, a son of Horace Taylor, who was a settler at Cedar Lake as early as 1836. This son was 85 years old last May.

William Smith, born in 1830, taken by his parents, James and Mary Smith in 1835, to a home near Sherburnville, nine years ago becoming a citizen of Lowell, died there November 16, 1910, in the eighty-first year of his age. He left nineteen grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren.

That dread disease, the scarlet fever, has again visited Crown Point and has taken away Virginia Salisbury, a great-grandchild of the Brass pioneers. She died November 19, at ten o'clock in the evening. She was a lovely child, very helpful at the flower missions of the W. C. T. U.

Died, at her home in Crown Point, about mid-day, November 21, 1910, Mrs. Josephine Strait, the elder daughter of Solon Robinson, 77 years of age. She was born November 20, 1833, and was brought by her parents to the central wild of Lake county October 31, 1834.

Died, at Logansport, January 4, 1911, Mrs. Kinney, the widow of John Kinney, both of whom were for many years citizens of Crown Point and active church workers in their day. The body was brought to Crown Point for burial. She was 87 years of age. She was the mother of twelve children. One of her sons was conductor for many years on the Logansport train.

### ANOTHER BOY LIFE ENDED.

Paul Swanson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Swanson of South East Grove, 13 years of age, was shot and instantly killed by his brother, 9 years of age, on Saturday, February 4, 1911, at 2:30 in the afternoon. Exactly how it happened no one knew. A few days before the accident the father and an older son had been hunting and on their return left their guns in the barn, the father instructing the son to draw the loads from the guns. That all the loads were not drawn out is evident. Loaded guns and revolvers left within reach of children are dangerous. "Experience teaches," but too often it is true the experience of others does not benefit us.



Departed this life, December 15, 1910, Mrs. Sassee, the widow of Henry Sassee, Sr., and mother of Herman E. Sassee. She had been feeble for some years. Her husband's and son's names are both well known in Lake county records. Herman E. Sassee has been for a year or more visiting different countries in Europe.

Died, at his home in Chicago, February 5, Peter G. Blayney, an early resident on the west side of West Creek near the state line. For some years he resided in Beecher and at last removed to Chicago. The funeral was held at Beecher, February 10. The Blayney family was one of quite a long line of worthy pioneer families settling on that narrow strip of land between West Creek, then a flowing stream, and the Illinois line. Some of these were Sassee, Rankin, Doascher, Burns, Farwell, Gordinier, Willey, Irish, Marvin, Graves, Blayney, Fuller, De Groff, and at length reaching the Hayden families. Peter Blayney was a sturdy boy in 1848. He leaves a wife, two children, one sister and one brother, Milton Blayney of the town of Wabash. Those twelve or more early families are well scattered now. The Pattee family was one.

Found dead in his home on River Ridge, Wednesday morning, March 8, 1911, Ebenezer Albright, one of three brothers who lived in Oak Grove for many years. He was born near Crete in Illinois about seventy years ago. The three brothers formed a peculiar family.

Died, Friday night, March 17, at his home near Merrillville, Eli Boyd, 74 years of age. He had lived many years in Lake county. He was a very valuable citizen, a successful, energetic, prosperous farmer. He leaves a twin brother, Levi Boyd, a wife, three sons and one daughter. Industry and energy and success characterize the Boyd family.

Died, March 24, Mrs. Martha Binyon Sigler, wife of Charles Sigler, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mee. She was well known to hundreds and even thousands, and her name is closely linked with Cedar Lake as a pleasure resort. With her much of its west side life has departed.

Mrs. Thomas Hayward, who came from England when fourteen years of age, the mother of George Hayward, living near Hobart, died at her son's home February 9, 88 years of age. She and her husband were early settlers in Lake county, and were excellent pioneer citizens. She leaves two sons, Oliver and George Hayward, and a daughter, Mrs. Amanda Sykes, now of Jackson, Mississippi.

Died, February 24, Friday morning, Frederick W. Mundernach, late trustee of Hanover township, 46 years of age. He was born at Hanover Center and there or near there spent most of his life. Three brothers are living and four sisters, and two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Mary J. Hyde, a well known resident of Merrill-

ville some years ago, a noted Sunday-school worker, died at her home in Formosa, Kansas, May 12, 1911, 72 years of age. Her obituary notice was written by your historian at her request, years ago.

Died, May 30, 1911, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hunter, near Logansport, Mrs. Martha E. Williams, in childhood known as Martha E. Barney; born in Schenectady county, New York, August 11, 1829, and therefore in the eighty-second year of her age. The Barney family came to Lake county in early times and she and her sister, Miss Ruth Barney, and her brother David M. Barney, were teachers in our public schools. She was married to Henry M. Williams, March 12, 1863, then a widower with two sons, Oscar and William H. Her own children were four: Maggie E., now Mrs. C. H. Hunter; Clarinda F., Schuyler J. and Nettie M., who died July 17, 1906. The body of Mrs. Williams was brought to Crown Point for burial June 1, burial services being conducted by her aged friend, Rev. T. H. Ball. She leaves, in all, ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

A. D. Palmer, well known over the central and southern parts of Lake county, died in Lowell June 4, 1911. He was born May 3, 1829, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and so had entered upon his eighty-third year of life. For the records of the eightieth birthday anniversary



and the death of Mrs. A. D. Palmer, see "Reports 1910," pages 85 and 90. Mr. Palmer was a postmaster for thirty years. His seven sons and two daughters are still living. Besides the children the Lowell Tribune says: "He also leaves twenty-one grandchildren, twenty-three great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren." In all, then, he leaves fifty-five descendants, and the Palmer family were of eastern origin.

The body of Mrs. Harry Church of Brookfield, Illinois, was brought here for burial on Saturday, July 1. Mrs. Church was known in Crown Point as Mary Ellen Fancher, daughter of Richard Fancher, who was an early claimant of what became the Fair Ground, the northwest quarter of Section 17. Burial services were held in the cemetery, conducted by Rev. H. H. Dunlavy. She leaves one son and one daughter.

Died, July 4, at his home in Crown Point, Rev. George Heintz, nearly 78 years of age, having been born in Germany August 14, 1833. He came to this country when 19 years of age. He studied theology at Columbus, Ohio, and commenced his ministerial life in 1860. He was a very active and useful Lutheran pastor for many years at Crown Point, and was also teacher as well as founder of the Crown Point proclial school. As a man and a minister, worthy of high honor.

Died, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, July 12, 1911, Mrs. Sarah E. Dittmer, a former resident at Cedar Lake,

in Lake county, Indiana. She was the mother of Mrs. Maggie Meyer of Cedar Lake. Her younger daughter, not now living, was married to Clark Farwell, and Mrs. Dittmer has left two grandsons bearing the name of Farwell, a son, Henry Dittmer of Chicago, a grandson, LeGrand T. Meyer, Esq., of Hammond, and some other kindred. The Dittmer residence in Lake county dates from 1859, and for many years the members of the family were well known and influential at Cedar Lake, Lowell and Crown Point, the two sons Henry and Charles, the two daughters Maggie and Jennie, active in society among the young people and living in what was then one of the best residences of the county. They are scattered now. Over 87 years of age, one of my aged friends, Mrs. Dittmer's body now rests in the Laurel Grove cemetery, beside the body of her husband, in the city of Savannah, in which city of late years she has spent her winters.

On Saturday, July 15, was brought for burial at Lowell the body of Mrs. George J. Schuster, who was in childhood Emma M. Kelsey. She was born February 16, 1855, and in 1859 was a young girl at Cedar Lake. In 1874 she was married to Charles H. Miner, and in 1886 to George J. Schuster, and had one son, E. L. Miner, who came from Boston to attend the burial, and one daughter, Theresa Victoria Schuster. Seven members of the Kelsey family came to attend the burial, the services being conducted by Rev. W. J. Hanmer.

Found lying on the ground unconscious, in her garden, about 5 o'clock, Mrs. Fanny Abrams, widow of John Abrams, a member of the Vanhouten family, who were residents for many years in Lake county. She was borne into her house and a physician called. He said she would not live many hours. She died the afternoon of the next day. She was an active member of the group of Christians in Crown Point known as believers.

Lowell has lost one of its leading citizens. George M. Deathe, born in Henry county, January 17, 1841. He was a teacher in the school at Merrillville in 1860, becoming a clerk at Lowell in 1863 and then a prosperous merchant; died at his home in Lowell Wednesday night, July 19, 70 years of age. His wife, who was Emma Buchanan of Hebron, and all but one of his nine children—six daughters and three sons—were present when he died. As an interesting incident it may be recorded that he was himself one of a family of nine children. Ten had been given to him, but one daughter had been called away.

Died, Wednesday evening, July 26, 1911, at about nine o'clock, Jeremiah N. Kenny of Orchard Grove. He was born November 10, 1823, in Kennebec county, Maine; became a pioneer boy in Lake county in 1838, was married (according to the Lowell Tribune) October 12, 1848, to Miss Phoebe Woodruff, still living at Orchard Grove,



81 years of age; acquired an excellent farm of 500 acres, and leaves as his representatives in the world five children, twenty-three grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. For many years he was postmaster and merchant at Orchard Grove.

Died, on Wednesday, August 23, at the county farm, Amelia Myen, 102 years of age. She has been numbered among the county poor since 1870—more than forty years—and the Lake County Star says: "The body not being claimed, the remains were taken to a Valparaiso medical institute." And so, having outlived her relatives and friends and acquaintances (it is to be supposed she had some once, even a hundred years ago, a father who cared for her and a mother who loved her), because she was poor and lived on in sad, heart-crushing poverty for forty years, her body worn out at last could not receive even a pauper's burial! And this is civilization in the prosperous county of Lake!

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#### MARRIAGES AND ANNIVERSARY DAYS.

On Thursday evening, September 22, 1910, Miss Mary Eva Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brown of Crown Point, and Mr. Otto Glenn Fifield of Hobart, were united in marriage by Bishop White of the Episcopal church, a resident of Michigan City, at the home of Mr. Brown in Crown Point.

Married, at the Methodist parsonage in Crown Point by Rev. H. H. Dunlavy, October 14, 1910, Mr. Raymond Lee Thompson of New Vienna, Ohio, and Miss May Green of Le Roy, daughter of Mrs. A. Z. Green, widow of the late prosperous merchant of Le Roy. Mr. Thompson is reputed wealthy and a college graduate.

On Friday, October 28, 1910, was quietly celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the marriage of the editor of the Lake County Star.

On Friday, November 18, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bremer, now residing on Grant street in Crown Point. The occasion was very thoroughly observed by children and friends.

Married, December 21, by Rev. H. H. Dunlavy, Mr. Bert Strickland and Miss Lucinda Hayden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Hayden, now of Lowell.

On December 25th Mrs. Eliza Pettibone, mother of Mrs. T. J. Wood, celebrated her ninetieth birthday.

On January 1, 1911, Mrs. T. C. Rockwell celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday anniversary.

On Friday, February 24, W. W. Ackerman reached his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary. "He received," says the Lowell Tribune, "162 beautiful postcards from friends in fifteen different states."

On Tuesday, February 28 (born on the 29th), Elder John Bruce celebrated his eighty-seventh anniversary, and received many beautiful postcards.

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### A FAMILY GATHERING.

On Monday, December 26, 1910, was held at the home of Commissioner Matt. J. Brown in Eagle Creek township, a reunion of the Brown and Crawford families of Lake county. Present: members of the two families thirty-five, and five guests. Four turkeys were served and they were not "cold storage" birds nor bought at the market.

On February 23 the governor appointed Johannes Kopelke Esq., judge of a Lake county superior court. On March 4 he qualified and entered upon the duties of his office.

Married, on Tuesday, January 10, 1911, at the St. Joseph's Catholic church in Hammond, Indiana, Rev. Father Plosler officiating, John F. Beckman, son of Mr. John N. Beckman of Hammond, and Miss Mary Gertrude Krost, daughter of Mr. John F. Krost, also of Hammond, both grandchildren of early settlers of Lake county.

Married, at Evanston, Illinois, June 14, 1911, Clyde Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Foster of Lowell, and Miss Ellen Harriette Bradley of Evanston. The Lowell Tribune reports "about two hundred invited



guests at the marriage ceremony."

Married, at Michigan City, June 1, 1911, Earl Crawford, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Crawford of Crown Point, and Miss Maude Pannenburg, daughter of the late Dr. Pannenburg of Hammond.

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### ANOTHER GOLDEN WEDDING.

On Tuesday, February 21, 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Fessenden, of Crown Point celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Fessenden was a member of the Green family of which three brothers were early settlers—real pioneers—near Cedar Lake. One of the brothers was at one time justice of the peace, another was constable, and the third was both doctor and deer hunter, and, as a frontiersman, quite successful in both lines.

The ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Susanna Portz of St. John was duly celebrated March 23. Born in 1821, she came to this country in 1846 and was forty-five days on the ocean. She has forty-five grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren—sixty descendants of the two generations. So in some families population increases.

On Thursday, April 4, 1911, the eighty-fourth anniversary was celebrated of the birth of Mrs. Amos Brannon of Lowell. She received forty birthday cards.

From the Crown Point Register of June 9, under the heading, "A Happy Reunion," the writer says: "After twenty years of separation the members of 'The Silent Ten' held a reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Crowell last Saturday evening." What kind of an organization this was does not appear, but the writer says "the most noticeable fact was that after twenty years the circle had not been broken." Twenty-five persons are mentioned as being present, mostly men and their wives who are now in middle age.

On Saturday, September 10, the H. H. Ragon Scholars' Association held another reunion. Former pupils in attendance, seventy-eight; present at dinner, about two hundred; present in the afternoon, "fully two hundred and fifty."

In September the two streets, North and East, were macadamized, making a large improvement in Crown Point.

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#### LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

The East Chicago Globe of July 28, 1911, is authority for these statements: That on Sunday, July 23, in East Chicago, was laid the corner stone of St. Stanislaus' Polish Catholic church, designed to be a splendid edifice for a church and school; that sixteen Polish societies and nineteen priests took part in the exercises; that these

societies were from Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago, including Indiana Harbor, also from West Hammond, and three from South Chicago. Although the day was rainy many people were present. Polish inhabitants are numerous now in Lake county.

### OUR PUBLICATIONS.

In answering some questions addressed to me by the Librarian of Congress, who wanted a full set of our publications, I found that they were not well numbered. The numbers as I finally sent them to him are as follows: No. 1 includes reports, inclusive, from 1885-1890; No. 2, 1891-1895; No. 3, 1896-1900; No. 4, 1901-1905; No. 5, Hanover papers, 1907; No. 6, papers of 1909; No. 7, 1906-1910, called Reports 1910. No. 8 is expected to contain one report and six papers, and to bear the date of 1912.

On Tuesday, June 6, 1911, the citizens of the town of Crown Point voted to adopt city government. On Wednesday, July 5, an election was held for city officers. The following were elected: Mayor, H. H. Wheeler (number of votes, 310); clerk, Howell Parry (number of votes, 294); treasurer, H. J. Lehman (number of votes, 302); alderman of First ward, J. A. Donnaha; Second ward, John Reitman; Third ward, L. A. Salisbury; Fourth ward, E. A. Krost; aldermen at large, R. G. Biele-



feld, D. W. Vincent. On Thursday, July 6, the board of aldermen was organized and the town board, retiring from office, turned over the following amounts to the city officials: Cemetery fund, \$2,222.33; water fund, \$2,023.88; road fund, \$2,398.05; electric light fund, \$2,562.87; library fund, \$577.72; general fund, \$4,499.23; total, \$14,284.08.

March 30, at the Cedar Valley creamery, 3,000 pounds of butter are now made each week.

I find for May 3 this record: Dr. Harry Walsh is giving up the practice of medicine at Gary, where he commenced practice in 1906, forming then a partnership with Dr. T. B. Templin, the two being the first physicians in Gary.

Says the Lake County Times: "George Haluska of Berry Lake has purchased 100 angora goats, which he will keep on his farm." He expects to sell goats' milk.

#### CHAMPION SPELLERS OF LAKE COUNTY, 1911.

Martha Demmon of Ross, Jennie Chester of Ross, Blanch Riggle of Griffith, who are to go to Monticello to represent their county in the contest to be held there, the alternates being Mabelle Sirvis of Shelby and Esther Holmes of Lowell. In the county written test, eleven contestants stood one hundred. I have five names: Bertha Zackan, Kenneth Surprise, Cordelia Etherling,

Nellie Hand, Bernard Beach. Number of teachers in Lake county this year, 433. A new school office started this year called "Supervisor of the Lake County Schools under the management of the County Superintendent." First supervisor, Miss Elizabeth Whitney of Iowa.

### SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1911.

Towns: Crown Point, 640; Griffith, 137; Highland, 143; Lowell, 312; Munster, 185; Miller, 193. Cities: East Chicago, 4,379; Gary, including Tolleston, 3,984; Hammond, 5,892; Whiting, 1,478. Townships: Calumet, 194; Cedar Creek, 334; Center, 316; Eagle Creek, 255; Hanover, 330; Hobart, 797 (town and township); North, 253; Ross, 451; St. John, 584 (Dyer in); West Creek, 400; Winfield, 183. Total for the county, children of school age, 21,505.—From Superintendent Heighway's report of official reutrns.

### VISITORS IN EUROPE.

On Thursday, August 17, Mrs. A. A. Bibler, wife of the former editor of the Crown Point Register, and her daughter Thelma, who had been spending some six months in Norway, reached Chesterton in Porter county, having landed in New York August 7. They visited Kongsberg among other places, where, says the Register, Mrs. Bibler's uncle, Major C. Brunn of the Norwegian army, is stationed. Other citizens of Crown

Point also visited Europe this summer. Mr. Milton Fisher and wife, and Messrs. Claude Allman and John E. Luther composed the small party. They left the shores of America early in June and in a few days reached the land of their forefathers. They returned early in this month of August. Claude Allman, a life member of our association, wrote an interesting account of their trip, which may be found in the Lake County Star of August. Herman E. Sasse, another of our life members, is now in Europe, which is not his first visit to that "Old World" home of art, of literature, of science, of great men.

The Lake County Fair has just held one more anniversary. Thursday was quite a wet day. Not many in attendance. Friday, August 25th was sunny and pleasant.

Number of single tickets sold, 4,737. The largest number ever yet sold in one day. Counting family tickets and children and officers and helpers, the full attendance was estimated at 9,000.

Crown Point has this year erected a large school building, not yet, August 29th, quite completed. Length of building 80 feet; cost about forty thousand dollars. It is on the same ground where the old school building stood for so many years. The bell of which, its sound having fallen on the ears of many hundreds of children, is now laid away in our Relic room, its duties all performed.



Figures from the census of 1910. Authority, East Chicago Globe: Indiana, 2,700,876. Lake County, 82,864. Hammond, 20,828; East Chicago, 19,028; Gary, 16,802; Whiting, 6,587. In these four cities 63,315, leaving for the rest of the county 19,549.

It is said that in Indiana there are fifty-one cities, with a population of more than 5,000 each. Of these cities Lake county has four.

### PASSED AWAY.

A few years ago it was said in regard to the pioneers of this county "passing away." Now, with one exception, so far as I know, it may fittingly be said, "passed away."

Of 232 names of pioneers recorded in "Lake County, 1872," I find not one name left as among the living. The last to pass of those 232 was Hon. Bartlett Woods.

It is true, however, that one real pioneer is yet living among us, Wellington A. Clark, confined now for years quite closely at his home, but his name is not on that list. I think I may safely call him the last of the pioneer men. Of pioneer boys a few yet remain. Two have quite lately gone—Augustus Wood and Jeremiah Kenney. One of 1836, the other of 1837.

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## QUEEN LOUISE OF PRUSSIA.

BY MISS KOPELKE

The nineteenth of July was the hundredth anniversary of the death of Queen Louise of Prussia. She is distinguished among the women of history for her devotion to her family, her people and her country; her personal beauty, and the goodness of her soul, and by reason of her sufferings as a patriot, and her untimely death (she lived only to the age of 32 years), she has received the homage and appreciation of most nations, besides her own, and for these reasons it is not unfitting that, at this time in a society, like ours, devoted to historical study, we should give our consideration to her life and memory.

Every nation has its great women, England its Elizabeth, Russia Katherine II, Austria Maria Theresia, our own country, in the time of distress and danger, Martha Washington. Prussia, or rather Germany, in its time of suffering and greatest humiliation, Queen Louise.

She was a princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, her mother died early and her grandmother, the Duchess of Hesse, a very refined and highly educated lady, took charge of her bringing up; she was trained in all noble virtues and scholarly attainments.

In 1793 she met Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, in Frankfurt on the Main. He was so attracted by her true amiability and mental achievements, that they

soon became engaged and were married the day before Christmas in the same year.

A few years of great happiness followed; she was never happier than when she was at her country seat, Paretz, away from all the court festivities, and could enjoy the company of her husband and children, living a life of plainness and simplicity.

In 1787 Frederick William succeeded his father as king of Prussia. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Corsican conqueror took advantage of the weakness of the European rulers, of whom Frederick William III was one of the weak.

At first Frederick William did not desire to join England, Austria and Russia against Napoleon, and observed a position of neutrality, even against the advice of the queen and such men as Stein, Scharnhorst and other patriots. King Frederick William III at last in 1805, joined the coalition against Napoleon through the personal appeals of the Russian emperor, the Queen and the patriotic party of his own country.

War followed. In the battle of Jena and Auerstadt the Prussian troops were badly beaten; and in 1807 the peace of Tilsit was concluded; the king was forced to submit to the terms dictated by Napoleon. Prussia had to cede half of its territory to France and suffer other humiliating conditions. During the negotiations Bonaparte took occasion to insult the Queen herself.



After the defeat Berlin had been taken by the French. The royal family had to flee to the Eastern provinces. It was on this journey, that the following memorable incident occurred. When the brokendown royal carriage was in the repairshop in some country village, Queen Louise was sitting by the wayside with her children; the children were hungry and asked for something to eat; in the hurry to get away from Berlin the Queen had forgotten to have a supply of provisions put up for the journey. There were five children, the three youngest ones began to cry, which brought tears to the mother's eyes; the two oldest boys, who were afterwards Frederick William IV, king of Prussia, and William I, emperor of Germany, tried to alleviate the suffering of their mother, went to a wheat field nearby and picked a bunch of the now historical cornflower and brought it to their beloved mother. The Queen, to pass the time, made wreaths of these flowers for her children.

To her two oldest sons, who were twelve and ten years old, respectively, she spoke the following words:

"My sons, you are old enough to understand and feel the afflictions and visitations which have come upon us, never forget this hour, for your mother one of the greatest suffering. Grow up to be men and heroes, worthy of your forefathers, the Great Elector and Frederick the Great; free your nation from the disgrace, reproach and humiliation in which it now pines; develop

your strength and the genius of Prussia will descend upon you. Save your nation or die in the attempt."

Providence soon granted what this Queen and mother had wished for, although she was not spared to live to see it. In a few years the power of Napoleon was overthrown and the king of Prussia, with the princes, together with the allied powers, entered in conquered Paris and sent the Corsican away captive. And again, in 1870, history repeating itself, the same William, who as prince had gathered the cornflowers to console his mother, received at Sedan the surrender of Napoleon III, the nephew and in a sense the successor of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose house forever then lost the throne of France, and the once fugitive Prussian prince became the chief and emperor of United Germany, now the most powerful nation of Europe.

King William by the other German powers was declared emperor of Germany in the royal castle of Versailles, the palace of the former oppressors of Germany. The blessing of his good mother rested upon Emperor William and eternal justice helped him to conquer an insulting enemy.

The words of Schiller are forever true: "There lives a God to punish and revenge."

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## SOUTHEAST GROVE AND VICINITY.

BY MRS. WM. BROWN

My father, Lyman Wallace, first came to Indiana in 1842, from Genesee County, New York. He was a clothier by trade and had to come very early in the spring to return and get his machinery in order by the time sheep were sheared. He took the boat at Buffalo for Detroit, where he purchased a horse and came through to Michigan City on horseback, then to Morgan Prairie, where he stopped at Ruel Starrs—a son of one of his neighbors, then on to Southeast Grove, Lake County. In riding across from Hickory Point, said he never saw so beautiful a country. Grass was so the cattle were feeding on the prairie. (An early spring here.) After looking around he purchased the south half of the O. V. Service's farm. On this was a house, 16x16 barn, an outdoor cellar to be used in summer, a well of good water—the well stoned from the bottom above the water, then planked above with oak.

He then went to Winamac and purchased 120 acres adjoining, returning home very much pleased with Indiana, saying to Mr. Starr: "You did not tell me the half." Mr. Starr said, "I could not ; it has to be seen." (I agree with him yet.) The next winter was very cold in the state of New York as well as here, and we did not leave for the west until the last of May—coming



from Buffalo to Chicago by boat, and had a stormy voyage. Reached Chicago the 3rd of June. Water froze on the boat that morning. My father had to get teams to bring the family and goods (brought our household goods with us). He succeeded in getting three teams. Had to leave one load of goods in Chicago, as it took one wagon to bring the family—his wife and five daughters. A nephew, Ozro Metcalf, also came with them. He came to the "Ten Mile House" the first day, left the next morning before sunrise and when we reached the Calumet, where the toll bridge was, had breakfast of fried lake-fish, warm biscuit and coffee. How we did enjoy it. Had lunch at Kadies and before sundown reached Centerville (now Merrillville). There we saw a number of Crown Point people coming from a convention.

Carlos Farwell told us "After crossing the slough and raising the hill turn to the left." So went to the top of the hill, but found no road, soon discovered the Crown Point people going. They had turned at the foot of the hill. We then went back and staid over night, but they could feed neither us nor the horses. A man with two daughters had just moved in and he had gone for supplies.

Sabbath morning reached Crown Point and stopped on the ground where the court house now stands. Major Farwell had grain in his blacksmith shop (where the Hack brothers now own) and there the men got grain

for their horses. After feeding we started for the new home, passed William Clarks—where John Hack now lives and Ransom Williams across the road. Saw no other house until Mrs. Farmers', south of School Grove. A log house on a hill south owned by Mr. Hulock—his wife was a sister of Henry Farmer. The next house was Alexander Brown's—where the first frame barn was built, and is still standing, just this side of Southeast Grove. Thomas Clark's home was below the hill. He afterward traded this to Mr. Anderson for the home where Mr. Saurman now lives, he built the frame house on that place. We then passed the Cutler house, where everyone lived when they first came to the Grove if they had no home. Alonzo Cutler, of Laporte, owned the place, mostly timber. He sold twenty acres of the timber and my father bought the balance of the land—ninety-four acres. Sold one acre for cemetery and leased a piece for the school house, which is still used. Next came Orrin Smiths, both in the center of the Grove. Then the school house, where church services were being held. The school house then was just east of the section corners, nearly in the center of the Grove, and built of logs. We then drove on to our new home—which was at the other side of the grove. And what a home-sick family, things not looking good even to my father. The house was of logs; had the high fireplace that had smoked everything black. There were two rooms, one below and one above.

The floor overhead made of shakes—which we were, at first, afraid to step on. Of course it was reached by a ladder. The floor below was split logs, and not made very smooth. My father had a cupboard made in the east and used for packing goods in, then used for dishes, etc. after reaching here. Among all the families in the Grove there were but two stoves. All used fireplaces. We brought our rotary stove with us, and when we baked bread could cook nothing more, as the tin oven covered the top of the stove, but no bread ever tasted so good as that. Mr. Service had planted our corn and potatoes, but none were up. He had also sown wheat in the fall which looked fine till it headed, when we found more chess than wheat. We had no trouble in finding plenty to eat, however, as Thomas Clark raised more potatoes than he needed and Mr. Sherman furnished us with smoked meat to last through the summer, and my mother had brought dried fruit with her. We also planted and had a fine garden. In the fall my father built on a leanto for bedroom and they white-washed the logs of the old part to cover the smoke.

Other families in and around the Grove were Orin Smith, Ketchum, Parkinson—he and son George purchased the farm together. They had a better house than others—was larger and finished better—had cellar under board floor above and below, stairs and cellarway. George, who carried the mail from Laporte to Winamac,



died the winter before we came. Was married to Olive Hixon a short time before he died. Edward and Frederick Flint and Thompsons were also here. On the north part of the Morris farm the house was empty. Orson and Alonzo Starr were farming and Mr. Servis had built a frame house on the north eighty. Of the three men who first settled in the Grove, Messrs. Morris, Orrin Smith and one whose name I do not recall, only Smith remained, and he soon left, finally going to Iowa as Mr. Morris had done. I think Olive Hixon was the first teacher there. The summer we came, Eliza Kinyon—now Mrs. Nichols, of Lowell—taught and my younger sisters attended. My oldest sister and I both taught in the log school house, she the winter and I the summer term. The children brought all kinds of books. After Mr. Townley came, I asked them to get books alike, which they did. I furnished my own blackboard. When Mr. Crumpacker taught, the joists overhead were so low he had to bow his head when he walked around, and always stooped to get in the door. Ellis Serjeant taught the last school in the log building. All meetings were held there. There were Associate Reform—now United Presbyterian church—Mr. Blaine pastor. The Episcopal and Protestant Methodist. Mr. Brown of Valparaiso preached occasionally, and Mr. Brooks, a Seventh-Day Baptist, who preached the first summer. He was the man who put up four frames for houses in Crown Point.

One is now the hotel, built over. The Crumpacker house, McGlashions and one on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Brooks was a brother of Allman's last wife. We heard soon after leaving Chicago that there was to be a camp meeting in the Grove. The next week they came from far and near to the meetings. It was the Protestant Methodists, the best preachers coming Saturday and Sunday. At one of these meetings we heard Alexander Brown had a young son and they had named him William Barringer. The Episcopal Methodists had their camp meeting in July, at Cedar Lake.

The disciplinarian of the Protestant Methodists showed the Episcopal Methodists were aristocratic, as they had closed doors at their class meetings and love-feasts, and the ministers communed first and by themselves, but their latch-strings always hung out.

The quarterly meetings were held at Pleasant Grove and Hickory Point, as Mr. Evans and Nichols had barns where they could meet.

The way of farming was quite different from these modern times. In breaking sod they would have from six to eight yoke of oxen on the plow, which cut a very wide furrow. Then men took an ax, stuck it in the ground, dropped the corn, then struck again by the side and the corn was planted; needed no tending as weeds did not grow, but the corn did and very large.

Our market was Chicago. It took three days for the trip when the roads were good. One cold day my father butchered hogs; the next morning early started for Chicago with a sleigh. Went as far as Dolton the first day; next morning the snow had nearly disappeared and he hired a wagon to take his load into Chicago. After selling the hogs and doing his trading (most of the trading was done there) he started for home. The frost had gone out of the ground and made it very muddy. His wagon struck in a rut and broke the axle. He left his goods at Dolton and came home on horseback, waiting for it to freeze ere going back for sleigh and goods.

When the present school house was built, there were three townships cornered in the Grove—Center, Eagle Creek and Winfield. The building stood in Center. When my sister Cynthia taught she was told to teach only those living in Center. The people had built the house by subscription, and when the children told their parents there was a lively time, which ended by the children being allowed to attend the school. And when the commissioners met, Eagle Creek was made larger, taking in the building.

The paper money at this time was called shin-plasters and would not pass in the East. We had gold money, the large silver dollar, two-shilling pieces, shilling, six-pence, five-france pieces that we put a six-pence with to make a dollar.



Other early settlers in the Grove were: William Brown—whom I afterward married; came the year we did, forty-three reaching Crown Point on the 4th of July. He came from Schenectady County, New York. I first met him at a camp meeting held at Cedar Lake.

His brother John and Charley Templeton had come in 1840 with Alexander Brown—an older brother, father of Mrs. Thos. Fisher, John and Barringer Brown. John Crawford came in '44 and built his house that year. Mr. Crawford and Wm. Brown bought land adjoining, and Mr. Brown boarded with the Crawfords till he married. Mr. B. sold this land to Aaron McCann. After marriage we lived on the Wallace place six years, then built a house and moved onto land adjoining the Grove on the southeast, where we lived until '94, when we came to Crown Point. In the fall of '44 a number of families came from the state of New York—drove through. Most of them lived in the Grove through the winter. The Smith-Hogan families lived in Alonzo Starr's house, but left in the spring, going to the south part of the township. Two Runnels families and a nephew, a Mr. Hogan, who was a carpenter and built my father's barn. Joseph Brey and a Mr. Thompson. Five of them died of typhoid fever that spring and summer. All but Mr. Smith's family went back in the fall. Thomas Temple came in the fall of '43 and built a house. He married a daughter

of my father's by his first wife. A son, William Wallace, was also here a part of the time.

The Kingsburys came in '45. Loyal Starr came earlier but did not stay. Returned a few years later and bought the south part of the Morris farm. Lived here some years then went to Michigan. He still has three daughters in the county—Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Brownell of Lowell, and Mrs. Bellman of Hammond.

William Fisher came in '50, his brother Thomas a little later. They built what is now the Zeisniss house, but later moved to the David Bryant farm, south of Eagle Creek. Both married pioneers' daughters—Nancy Bryant and Mary Brown.

Henry Burgess came later, as did the Donnaha and McCann families. There were also the Durlands, Posts and Petersons, who gave many soldiers for the war.

James Doak came quite early, then went back for a wife. He settled on a farm between School Grove and Southeast Grove. George Doak came later and settled near James; married Pleiades Kingsbury and after Mr. Kingsbury's death, moved to the Kingsbury place, where he still lives. Cochrans, too, were early settlers. Of the early settlers, Mrs. Crawford was the last to leave the Grove coming to Crown Point, where she died a month later. Of the large family of Edward Flint all are gone and only two descendants living in Lake County—Or-

lando Servis and John Luther. Of the Wallace family but two are living, Mrs. Dunwiddie of Laporte and myself. Mrs. Alonzo Starr of Winamac has just died.

Of the descendants of the early settlers in Southeast Grove are the Cochran brothers, May and Jay Doak, Alexander and Herbert Brown, Staley and Esther Donaha, Mrs. Frank Abramson.

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## WILD FRUITS OF WEST CREEK AND CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIPS.

BY MISS E. M. HATHAWAY

Formerly there was an abundance of wild fruit growing in West Creek and Cedar Creek Townships. But since so much of the timber land has been cleared the quantity of fruit growing wild has decreased, as nearly all of it grew in the woods.

The most important of these fruits were strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, wild cherries, crab apples, plums, grapes, elderberries and cranberries. They were all very useful to the pioneers of these townships.

Of the above list, strawberries, which ripened in June, were the earliest. These berries were found in the grass on the prairies or in the woods. They were very sweet and juicy, having a better flavor than the tame ones we



use, but are now seldom picked because they are so small.

In June, July and August the raspberries, blackberries and huckleberries ripened. The first two mentioned grew in the woods, and the blackberries especially were very plentiful in a rainy season. Early in the morning of a July day a crowd of pickers might have been seen pushing their way through the tangled bushes after the luscious fruit. The wild blackberries were preferred to the tame ones on account of their size and flavor, and at the present time are used by those who have an opportunity to get them. Huckleberries grew on low bushes along the marsh near the Kankakee river.

Wild cherries were growing and ripening at the same time the berries were. They were used for medicinal purposes. There are some few trees remaining which cast a thick shade, but the fruit, which is small and bitter, is not used except by the birds. Elderberries ripened a little later. They were almost tasteless, but when cooked with other fruits, which gave them a good flavor, were used for pies.

September was the month of wild crabapples, grapes and plums. The crab apple tree bore a small green, bitter fruit that was edible only after being well cooked. Grape vines grew along the fences or by the trees, yielding their small purple fruit, which was used by the early settlers. The wild plums were also used, but there are very few trees left now.

In the marshes in the northern part of these townships were found the cranberries, which ripened the latter part of September or the first of October. These berries, with the wild currants and gooseberries, are now entirely extinct, none having been found growing here for several years.

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By request I write a short statement of the coming of my father's family to Lake County, Indiana.—Mrs. Maria B. McCarty.

It has been many years since I became a settler of the now closely inhabited section, Lake County, seventy-two years having elapsed, I being only five years old. Although so young, there are many instances which still are clear to my mind. I will try to give some of them in the best way I can.

In the year 1834 my father, E. W. Bryant, better known as Wayne Bryant, left Knox County, Ohio, to seek a home in what was then called the far west, and as to people and the bare conveniences of life, I hardly think one could find in any part of the United States a more destitute place as was Lake County at that time.

Our first winter was spent on Morgan Prairie. When in the spring of '35 my father with David Agnew came on to Lake County to secure a more desirable lay of

land, which they found in the part which they called Pleasant Grove. Having done some work, such as cutting some house logs and making only a beginning of a house that they might hold their claim, my father and Mr. Agnew came back to Morgan Prairie for their families and their goods. In a few days all was ready and we started for what was to be our new home without a road to lead us on our way, only an Indian trail or path.

As the frost was just at that time coming out of the ground traveling was very hard and slow. Every slough was filled with water to the depth of a foot or more. We went plunging through mud and mire. Our way took us mostly through prairie, though we passed some groves, Hickory Point being one. We also spent a night in Southeast Grove. I think our presence at that place must have created great delight, for we were serenaded by a large concourse of wolves, whose music was not altogether to our liking, so when the morning came we went on our way, leaving our serenaders to themselves without any demonstration of our appreciation of their kindness. The distance to our new home from Southeast Grove was five miles, which place we arrived the same day about 2 p. m. Father soon prepared to make a fire by splitting some kindling and producing a bunch of tow (matches and daily papers were not then in use), but he for matches used a gun with a flint lock with powder, by snapping the lock the powder flashed



and the tow took fire, and in this way the fire kindled. Perhaps there are some old settlers here who can describe a flint gun lock and the way of starting a fire by the use of a flint gun lock better than I have or can, though the memory of the first fire we had is very clear to my mind.

A kind of tent projected and we were prepared for the night. The traveling being so hard it was determined to drive but one wagon through and to double teams, and Mr. Agnew went back for the other wagon. It was Saturday when we reached our new home, and Sunday we had some callers, an Indian woman and two Indian men.

Monday father went in search of some one to help him to put up his cabin. He went to where Crown Point now is, where he found Solon Robinson, who told him of a man living some three miles south of us. In the time father was absent in quest of some one to help to build our cabin, mother, myself, two brothers—one being older and the other younger—Berkley was seven, I five and Anson, was three. I think it must have taken some courage for mother to stay with only us small children so far from anyone, and not knowing how soon we might again have the return of our Indian visitors, but fortunately none came while we were alone.

Father went to see this man who lived south of us, whose name was Lyman Wells. Father found a young

man staying with Mr. Wells whose name was John Driscoll. This young man came to strengthen the force in the erecting of a place of shelter for us. They must have worked very hard to get so much done, for in one day the cabin was raised, one side covered with clapboards and one corner floored with puncheon and we slept in our new house that same night. We soon had the house in good running order. Not many days after this David and Samuel Bryant came to visit us from Morgan Prairie. David Agnew had started to return to Pleasant Grove with the wagon which was left behind there coming up a very cold rain he lost his way and father and David and Samuel Bryant went the morning after the rain to look over the country, going north a mile or more they came to the body of a man whom they found to be Mr. Agnew, who had perished. Mr. Agnew was a brother-in-law to Mr. David and Samuel Bryant, also Elias Bryant, who that same spring became residents of our neighborhood, and in three or four short years our wilderness was blooming as the rose. We had schools and places of religious worship, and a great deal of vegetation was produced and every one living in good earnest.

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## THE KANKAKEE MARSH

During the years from 1850 to '60 my father, John W. Dinwiddie, frequently discussed with General George W. Cass and others, the question of draining the great Kankakee marsh. They attempted to secure an appropriation by the Indiana state legislature to drain and reclaim this large body of rich land.

An act of Congress by which these swamp lands were ceded to the State of Indiana, provided that the money accruing from the sale of said land should be used for draining and reclaiming them. (See appendix to the revised statutes of Indiana of 1842.) Many thousands of acres of these lands were deeded by the State of Indiana to purchasers who bought in good faith, but the money paid into the state treasury was used in other ways than for drainage. A few small ditches were dug that did but very little good towards the drainage of this large body of wet land.

In 1855 my father excavated the upper portion of the original Eagle Creek ditch to make a new and straighter channel for the waters of Eagle Creek. His part of the work was mostly done with teams, using plows, scrapers and shovels. No dredges were known in this part of the country at that time. Nicholas Sherer had the contract for the remainder of the said ditch through the over-



flowed lands, to enter the Kankakee River about a mile east of the Illinois state line.

He and his gang of men worked in the water, often to their knees, to dig that part of the ditch, with shovels. In the course of years the grass and sediment filled up a large part of this ditch because the fall was so slight there was not sufficient current to keep the channel clear. That portion dug by my father had sufficient fall to wash out larger, from a ditch 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep to a channel in places 60 feet wide and 10 feet or more in depth, except in one place in Section 31, where the ditch is but little wider or deeper than when dug fifty-six years ago. The washing of soil from this part of the ditch and the Niles ditch, dug many years since, at the upper part of Eagle Creek, have caused the filling up and covering of acres of former swamp, which is now rich tillable land..

About 1870, William F. Singleton, who was related to General George W. Cass, and owned a large interest in Kankakee swamp lands, planned a beginning of a drainage system which resulted in the digging of the Singleton ditch in 1873.

This Singleton ditch has taken the place of that part of the old Eagle Creek ditch which had become nearly or quite filled up. Some of the way the old line was used, but for the most part an entirely new ditch was dug

near the old one. The Singleton ditch connects with the Eagle Creek ditch at almost the exact place where my father's contract commenced in 1855. This Singleton ditch was dug with a steam dredge, which you all know is a combination of powerful machinery carried on a large flatboat, to be moved in the water as the ditch is being dug. This Singleton ditch has since been twice cleaned out by dredges to deepen and enlarge it, to carry the flood water of several creeks that empty into the marsh and also to make it the outlet for waters from several other large ditches. About 1885 the Brown ditch was constructed, parallel with and from one to two miles from the Singleton ditch, and emptying into that ditch in Section 29 in West Creek township. A few years later the Griesel ditch was dug to take the waters of Plum Creek and Spring Creek. Then came the Cedar Creek and West Creek ditches, to carry the waters of those two large streams, and the Ackerman ditch, to drain a large body of rich land in Cedar Creek township. Some years ago a large ditch was dug to carry the water of the Singleton ditch across the state line into Bull Creek, which was enlarged, to conduct said waters into the Kankakee River a few miles down the river from the old outlet.

With all these miles of ditches from 16 to 60 feet wide and 6 to 16 feet deep, there was still a very large tract of land that produced mostly wild grass, canebrake and

bulrushes, and was the home of countless numbers of mud hens, coots, thunder pumpers, snapping turtles and bull frogs.

A few years ago, after a tedious legal fight, another large ditch was dug to build a levee or dam to prevent the flood waters of the Kankakee River from overflowing this body of land. This levee was started in Eagle Creek township at the junction of the swamp lands with the high land, about one-half mile west of the Porter county line, extending south and southwest, entering the river near the east end of Jerry Island, then starting at the west side of Red Oak Island, continuing to the river crossing of the I. I. I. Railroad. This has since been extended to the Monon right-of-way at Shelby, with a later extension to River Ridge, which is a natural levee parallel with the river nearly to the Illinois state line. The Gifford or C. & W. V. Railway grade, which crosses the Kankakee River at right angles near the southeast corner of our county, bearing thence to the northwest, has made a levee which, together with the ditch dug for construction, has helped to protect some of the lands on the west side of the railroad. The removal of the old mill dam on the ledge of rocks at Momence, Illinois, was delayed many years by the death of General Cass. After that was finally removed, lowering the water about seven feet, years of earnest work were required to secure an appropriation by the Indiana state legislature for the



removal of part of the ledge of rocks in the river at Momence. For many years the people of Momence, together with the officials of the Eastern Illinois Railroad, prevented the removal of rock to still further increase the outlet for the waters of the Kankakee River and the ditches we have mentioned. Much of the credit for securing the removal of the ledge of rock in the river and the construction of several of the above mentioned ditches is due to one of our most public spirited citizens, Mr. John Brown. Besides the above mentioned expensive works, there have been dug many miles of smaller ditches and many miles of tile ditches to further drain these lands and make them permanently available for farming purposes.

Some of the results of the immense amount of money expended and years of hard work spent in these improvements are that a very large tract of valuable land has been added to the producing power of Lake county, furnishing millions of bushels of grain of the various kinds adapted to our soil and climate, on the lands that only a few years ago were covered in fall, winter and spring with water from two to six feet deep. The accumulations of water by the Kankakee River and the large number of creeks on both sides in the seven counties of this northwest corner of Indiana, made this an immense lake nearly all the year. This furnished a resting and feeding place every fall and spring for immense flocks

of ducks, geese, brants and cranes, on their way south in the fall, and their return in the spring to their northern summer resorts. Their flying machines were not run by gasoline but were good for long distances.

Many hunters made it a business for years to shoot game, for sport and for market. One hunter claims to have shot forty-two geese in one day, with an average of twelve a day for several days. The average of ducks shot during the season was about forty, running from fifteen to one hundred a day. Prices of ducks at times were as low as 75 cents per dozen. One spring a heavy snowstorm blinded the geese so that one hunter shot about one hundred geese in one day in Goose Pond near Beech Ridge, and another one of the party got forty the same day.

Many years ago high water and smooth ice caused such a collection of deer on one of the islands that hunters killed ninety deer in one day. Muskrats were so plentiful that good trappers averaged about thirty-five rats per day, or from twenty to eighty per day and 800 to 1,000 per day for the trapping season. One hunter named Patrick caught, in one year, 10,000 muskrats. The prices paid for the hides varied from 10 to 33 cents each. They have since sold for \$1.25 each. Hunters also caught many coon, mink and skunk and occasionally an otter. One hunter caught in one trap thirty rats and one mink at 32 consecutive settings of the trap. W. W. Ackerman,

Burnham Bros., F. E. Brownell and others will verify the above and tell others. Mr. Ackerman used a 7-foot paddle to push his boat over the marsh and a 11-foot paddle when running his boat on the river. He is still living, well and hearty, and one of the very few of the oldest trappers of game on the Kankakee marsh.

The days of hunting and trapping for geese, ducks, cranes, prairie chickens, snipe, rails, mud hens, rats, coon, mink and otter, are gone. We cannot wonder that the Indians hated so badly to give up and move away from such a wonderful, happy hunting ground.

These lands, since drained, are producing of corn from 50 to 90 bushels per acre, wheat 15 to 44 bushels, oats from 25 to 60 bushels, and many other crops in proportion, besides furnishing pasture in summer and feed for winter for many thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs. Good comfortable houses, barns and other buildings are now on all parts of these reclaimed lands and many families of children growing up to make good American citizens. While the singing of prairie chickens, geese, ducks, thunder pumpers, mud hens and bull frogs made music for the early settlers, the laughing and singing of the happy children grown and fed on the produce of this rich soil is still sweeter music to those who now live on or near these wonderful lands.

For many years thousands of acres of these lands were



advertised for taxes, with no bidders. Many tracts were sold for 50 cents to \$1.50 per acre. Now but very few tracts can be bought as cheap as \$25 and many are called worth \$50 to \$100 per acre. Some tracts have actually changed ownership at prices that look unreasonable.

We who have seen these wonderful changes do not dare tell you nearly all of the things we have known of this country for fear you might accuse us of belonging to the Ananias Club, but if any doubter will take a trip by automobile or flying machine through or over these rich farms I am sure you will say, "Not all the truth has been told of them." I have not told you of the many miles of good roads built of natural homegrown material, passable all the year round with team or auto; of the miles of telephone lines connecting the majority of the homes with neighbors and towns; of the hundreds of mail boxes on free rural routes that give each family daily mail every morning, nor of the free hacks or school buses that carry nearly all those children to school, where their teachers are so competent and their scholars so capable that many of them can hold their own even in competition with those of older communities. They do not hesitate to compete for Professor Heighway's big dictionaries or any other prizes. One is sometimes tempted to wish for "the gift of tongue or pen" to tell of these things as they deserve.

OSCAR DINWIDDIE.

## THE FOUNDING AND GROWTH OF GARY.

By Louis J. Bailey.

(Read at a meeting of Lake County Historical Association August 30, 1911.)

What a wonderful event, and yet how natural and simple a one have we seen who have witnessed the establishment and growth of this city. How simple it was to watch the scene on one June day in 1906, as the few men with their teams, their scrapers, wagons and shovels labored leveling and clearing away the dunes of sand, filling in the marshy ponds, cutting the oak trees and scrub oak—working out and out from that little center until a large space was cleared and leveled.

Here in this spot for ages the mighty forces of nature have played a part—shifting the sand from dune to dune—heaping and piling today where yesterday was sink hole and marsh—covering its sand with weeds and strange plants—cherishing with hard and fateful blows its stunted, gnarled and twisted oaks—affording a covert for its own wild birds and wilder beasts. What an epic of nature has been played out on its soil during the ages. Since the days when Laurentian ice came slowly crunching and forcing its steady way from the great white North and with its recession left lake and bay to cover deep with sand or soil—here have been played the comedy and tragedy of the fruitful earth—wild bird and wild

beast have fallen a prey to wild man and he in turn has passed on leaving in his room the pioneer and the settler to conquer and subdue to their will the uncultivated wastes.

This soil, called Gary, is the last to be subdued. Following the men and their work of clearing comes the civil engineer with his line and level to lay out in predetermined and orderly manner the streets and allays and building sites of the coming city. Follow closely mason and builder, engineer and mechanic, and soon our soil that has lain its ages the sport of mother nature in her most strange and changeful moods is subdued to the hand of man and the scientific genius that resides in it. A city is on the ways—and as building after building—houses, stores and mills—leave the hand of the builder—wild nature is subject to industrious and industrial man.

For it is an industry that has called forth this city—and it is for us today to briefly record the reasons for its founding and the facts of its growth. This is an age of industrial expansion. Multiplying inventions and concentrating capital have made it so. It is no new thing for an industry to found a city, and perhaps the steel industry has been the greatest industrial factor in town building of this sort, as witnessed by the many cities of Pennsylvania. We have then not an unusual spectacle before us when we contemplate the largest steel corporation in the world looking forward and making provision



for an increasing steel market in the middle west of this country.

The United States Steel corporation was formed in April, 1901, consolidating under one general management twelve large concerns engaged in every kind of steel manufacture in all branches from the mine to the finished product. Probably one of the strongest arguments that could be given for such a large consolidation of such great interests was the safety and steadiness that would be insured to the steel industry for an indefinite future by the enlarged capital and extended resources. Indeed, the concerns seemed to run along about as they always had, but the new management turned its initiative to making the future more secure. In accordance with those provisions it made large purchases of ore and ore lands in the great iron ore ranges of northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It provided for the future in the matter of coal—one of the necessary products used in the process of steel making—and purchased large acreage in the coal lands of Southern Indiana and Illinois. These lands are not to supply only present needs, but are sufficient to last at the present ratio of increase of production for fifty to a hundred years.

The development of the steel market during the last ten years has been steadily toward the middle west and middle south of the country. The corporation found itself handicapped by having only two mills in direct

connection with this developing territory—those at South Chicago and at Joliet, Illinois. In addition these two mills were so surrounded by cities that sufficient expansion was impossible. During the year 1904 the officers and engineers of the Illinois Steel Company—the subsidiary company whose mills are at South Chicago and Joliet—carried on an “investigation of a large territory contiguous to Chicago, especially respecting transportation facilities, suitability of sub-soil conditions for heavy foundations, and suitability of conditions incident to the proper housing of employees and their families.” In 1905 conclusions were reached which resulted in the selection of the site now known as Gary. The territory was not an unknown one to the officials of the corporation. On a site just east of Indiana Harbor had been erected in 1904 the Universal Portland Cement plant, a subsidiary company of the corporation manufacturing cement from blast furnace slag. The new territory selected adjoined this plant on the east. A large territory was available. It was crossed by five great trunk lines of railroad, and harbor facilities on Lake Michigan were possible so that the ore freighters from the Northern ore ranges might unload directly at the steel works, thus saving trans-shipment necessary to inland mills like those of Pennsylvania. The pure sand sub-soil was most favorable for the necessary heavy concrete foundations, and by beginning anew it seemed possible to develop a city along lines of sani-

tation and convenience in accordance with modern ideas. The purchase of land for the corporation began quietly in July, 1905, being conducted by A. F. Knotts, a former mayor of Hammond, as agent and attorney of the corporation. Most of the land in the neighborhood had been subject to the stock yards boom of 1892 and 1893, which centered in Tolleston where many subdivisions had been platted and many lots sold to individuals. The main section of land on which Gary is now located was known as the Veeder Tract and the Spoor Tract, which with land held by the L. S. & M. S. Railway amounted to nearly 2,000 acres. This was the land first purchased together with other tracts lying to the west and south, and many lots held by individual parties, and which it was finally decided to make the site of Gary, the mills and the city.

The first official statement of the corporation regarding Gary was made in the annual report for the year ending December 31, 1905, as follows: "Altho the capacity of the producing furnaces and mills located at Chicago and vicinity has been materially increased from time to time, it has not kept pace with the increased, and rapidly increasing consumption tributary to this location; and therefore a large percentage of this tonnage is now supplied from Eastern mills. In consequence of these conditions it has been decided to construct and put in operation a new plant to be located on the south shore of



Lake Michigan, in Calumet Township, Lake County, Indiana, and a large acreage of land has been purchased for that purpose. It is proposed to construct a plant of the most modern standard, and to completely equip the same for the manufacture of pig iron, bessemer and open-hearth steel, and a great variety of finished steel products. The total cost will be large. The conclusion to build this plant has been made after very careful consideration by the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors of the corporation. Notwithstanding the large sums which have been paid since the organization of the corporation for increasing the producing capacity by subsidiary companies they have only maintained their position in the trade. In 1901 these companies produced 43.2 per cent of the pig iron manufactured in this country and in 1905, 44.2 per cent. In 1901 these companies produced 66.2 per cent of the bessemer and open-hearth steel ingots, and in 1905 60.2 per cent. While these companies do not expect or desire to control the steel industry, they must, so far as proper and practicable, maintain their position; and to do this it has been and will be, necessary to expend large sums of money from time to time."

On March 12th, 1906, the first corps of engineers appeared on the scene, making their headquarters in the former cottages of the Calumet Gun Club, some of which still stand on the lake shore just east of the har-

bor. R. E. Rowley was the chief civil engineer, and T. H. Cutler assistant chief. A. P. Melton, as assistant chief, came a month later, in April, to take charge of laying out the town site. The site for the steel works consisted of nine hundred acres and in order to clear it and have sufficient open space on the lake shore it was necessary to relocate three railroads. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad was relocated from Indiana Harbor to Millers, a distance of ten and one-half miles, the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad for a distance of eight and one-half miles, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad from Indiana Harbor to a point one mile east of Millers, or eleven and one-half miles. For practically half of this distance the railroads were elevated through the town site, the elevation serving to separate the mill and the town sites. Following the engineers many contracts were let for grading the two sites. The condition of the land was that of many sloughs, ponds and marshy places alternating with sandy dunes and hills, all covered with pine, scrub oak, and wild vegetation. Everything from wheelbarrows to steam shovels was called into use and dunes leveled and sloughs filled in as fast as possible. Broadway, the first and main street, was located and following hard on the heels of the grading gangs came the laying of Broadway pavement. The banks of the Grand Calumet river, which rambled widely and covered much territory, were filled

in and narrowed and straightened. On the other side of the mill site sand was dumped into the lake and the shore lines extended farther out, and the excavation of a harbor slip was begun which has since become the Gary Harbor, twenty-five feet deep, 200 feet wide and extending inland over 5,000 feet, and ending in a great turning basin 1,000 feet wide.

The Lake Shore Railroad established a stop called Gary, designating it at first by a sign board and later when the wintry blasts came on, using an abandoned freight car as a station. Near the station grew up a small city of tents and tar-paper shacks. The pioneers of Gary put in their first winter living in tents and these thinly protected shacks. The first bridge over the Grand Calumet river was a wooden one, and until this was erected in 1906 all goods and people had to cross in a row boat ferry. The first building erected was a small frame office building for the Gary Land Company, completed in June, 1906, and located on the west side of Broadway about a hundred yards south of the present Union station. It has since been converted into a house and stands now on Jefferson street. In this building was located the postoffice of which T. E. Knotts was postmaster, and the offices of the engineers working on the town site. Just west of this grew up a thickly settled street of tents and shacks which was known as "Euclid Avenue." Here was established the first grocery, cloth-

and a second one called Prospect av.



ing store, laundry, restaurant, soda fountain, etc. The Fitz hotel was erected in the neighborhood by P. F. Fitzgerald and the Falkneau Construction Company put up a large tar papered structure called the Falkenau Inn near the present Sixth avenue and Washington street.

The steel corporation continued to acquire land until their holdings amounted to nearly 9,000 acres. For the purpose of holding, developing and selling the land a subsidiary corporation was organized. This, the Gary Land Company, was in charge of A. F. Knotts as agent until April, 1907, when Capt. H. S. Norton of Joliet became the agent. The company adopted a singularly wise and far sighted policy for handling its town property. It laid out a large section of the town site as the Gary Land Company's first subdivision, promising to pave all streets, lay all sewer, water and gas mains and electric wires through the alleys. It set a certain published price on each of its lots, and in return restricted the territory upon which liquor might be sold, and required that on certain streets only limited classes of buildings might be erected and set a time limit for such erection. The first sale of lots was made by the Land Company in September, 1906. But not until spring was house building started in earnest. Then the Gary Land Company let contracts for the erection of 400 houses costing from \$2,500 to \$15,000 each. And the citizens of the new town followed as fast. Houses and brick blocks began to

spring up almost like mushrooms. Paved streets and sidewalks appeared, public service mains were installed, stores, markets, hotels and restaurants increased and the new city began to take form.

The corporate and political existence of the town of Gary began in July, 1906. A census was made on June 9th, 1906, when the population appeared as 334. This number included some of the older inhabitants of Pine, Clark Station and the territory east of Tolleston.

Following the census-taking a petition was filed with the County Auditor signed by fourteen citizens, requesting an election to decide on the matter of incorporation. This petition was granted by the County Commissioners at their June meeting and an election ordered on July 14th. At that election thirty-eight votes were cast, only one being against the proposition. Following that action the Commissioners divided the town into three wards and ordered an election of town officers for the 28th of July. At that election forty-nine votes were cast, the result being the election of:

Millard A. Caldwell, trustee, first ward.

Thomas E. Knotts, trustee, second ward.

John A. Sears, trustee, third ward.

C. Oliver Holmes, town clerk.

Louis A. Bryan, town treasurer.

The only contested offices were those of clerk and

treasurer for both of which William A. Walsh was defeated.

The town board met and organized on the 30th of July, 1906, electing T. F. Knotts town president. Most interesting of the many meetings of the Board were those at which public service franchises were granted. The first of these—for water, gas and electricity—was granted to the Gary Heat, Light & Water Company, a subsidiary company formed for the purpose by the Steel Corporation. The telephone franchise was granted to the Chicago Telephone Company. The street railway franchise aroused the most interest and was finally awarded to a company since formed by F. N. Gavit, of Whiting, as the Gary & Interurban Railway Company. The town officers held the reign of government until 1909, when, following a census by Marshall Joseph Martin, which showed a population of 11,733, the board ordered a special election to determine whether the town should become a city. This election, held October 16th, 1901, showed 595 voters in favor of such action against 14 opposed. On October 23d, 1909, the necessary papers were filed with the County Auditor and Gary became a city of the fifth class. The city was divided into five wards and city officers elected at the following fall election on November 2nd, which resulted in T. E. Knotts being elected as Mayor.

When Gary was first incorporated it contained about



19 square miles of territory, extending seven miles east and west, and its greatest width was four miles north and south. The frontage on the lake shore is over seven miles. In 1906 the Town Board annexed two tracts of land embracing Buffington and practically all the territory north and west of Tolleston, except Clarke. Later Clarke also, upon petition of its citizens, was added, making a territory of 25 square miles. In 1910 the town of Tolleston and the territory south of the Little Calumet river contiguous to Broadway, known as Glen Park, were annexed by the city council, adding about eight more square miles to the city. The city is crossed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Wabash system, the Michigan Central, and the Pennsylvania Railroad (Fort Wayne division). Entering it are the Gary & Western (a belt line connecting to the Lake Shore Suburban service), the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern (a freight line owned by the Steel Corporation), and the Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend (an electric line). The Gary & Interurban railroad also affords connection with Hammond. Other electric lines are projected. The assessed valuation of Gary in 1906 was \$2,778,645.00, and has grown to between twenty and twenty-one millions. Another index of growth that is worth recital is the increase in business of the Gary postoffice. From the smallest possible office in 1906 it has successively grown to a house free delivery and in

the last annual report showed receipts lacking only \$600 of enough to make Gary a postoffice of the first class. Congress has also appropriated \$125,000 for a federal building which will be erected in 1912.

The establishment of schools began in the fall of 1906 with the erection of a one-room frame schoolhouse near the Lake Shore tracks east of Broadway. O. L. Wildermuth, now judge of the City court, was the first teacher, but the number of children increased so fast that another building was erected during the winter and R. R. Quillen installed as teacher. Henrietta Gibson was also in charge of the former school south of the Pennsylvania railroad, from Twenty-first street during this year. The first school board was organized in September, 1906, with Edward Jewell as president, T. H. Cutler secretary, and C. O. Holmes as treasurer. In the spring of 1907 William A. Wirt of Bluffton, Ind., was appointed superintendent of schools. Portable wooden school buildings were put up in the fall and fifteen teachers employed. The Gary Land Company erected the Jefferson street school—an \$80,000 structure—which was ready in 1908, and the school board built the Emerson school on the east side at a cost of \$200,000, which was finished in 1909. The board is at present building another \$200,000 school on the south side, to be known as the Froebel school. The architect for the school board is William B. Ittner of St. Louis, and the St. Louis type of school building, which

is generally recognized as the highest type of school building in the country today, is followed. Inasmuch as it is impossible for the lack of funds to provide enough school buildings to cover the whole territory, the board has adopted the plan of using groups of portable frame schools. Thus at Ambridge street there are two such buildings, at Fourteenth street eight, at Twenty-first street two, four at Twenty-fourth, and two for colored children at Twelfth street. The Beveridge school at Tolleston and a new brick building at Glen Park supply those regions with proper facilities. The board will employ for this coming year about 110 teachers. Regarding the personnel of the school board, Edward Jewell gave way to A. P. Melton in 1907 and the board is at present composed of T. H. Cutler, president; William A. Cain, secretary, and W. J. Flynn, treasurer. These men mentioned are the only men who have served on the board.

In 1908 the school board organized a public library which has grown very encouragingly until it now has six people on its staff, a branch library in Tolleston, 16,000 volumes, and circulated during the past twelve months over 82,000 volumes. The library was placed under the control of an independent library board this summer and is now engaged in erecting a \$65,000 building.

The building up of successful church institutions in Gary has been arduous work for the most part, especially



as regards church buildings. The first religious work was organized in the fall of 1906, when interested Christians established a Union Sunday-School, which met during the winter in the first school house, and where an occasional visiting preacher held forth. Today Gary has over thirty religious congregations. The first church definitely to locate was the Methodist Episcopal church, when Rev. George E. Deuel was appointed pastor and came to Gary in April, 1907. The Catholic and Protestant Episcopal church each organized in the following month of May. The Catholic church has the largest congregation, a large church and parochial school building, and a Sisters' House now being erected. The Methodists and Episcopalians are now erecting two fine buildings. The Episcopal church put up the first church building, opening on December 15, 1907, a temporary chapel which was also used by three other denominations for a time. The Congregational church was organized in the fall of 1907 and has since built a church building, as has also the Presbyterian body, facing Jefferson Park. The United Presbyterian church has a good building on the East Side Park. Other bodies now having buildings are the German Lutheran church, the Jewish Congregation Beth-El, the Polish Catholic and the Central Church of Christ. The Baptist denomination has a building partly erected. Besides these there are a number of church and religious organizations meeting in

halls and store rooms, and in every way spreading the word of their Master.

The industries for which Gary was established are those of the United States Steel Corporation. Independent industries are invited and expected to locate in Gary, however. In fact, the Gary Screw & Bolt works now building, is a large and important independent industry attracted to Gary because of adequate steel supply, their raw material. It will employ 1,000 men, boys and girls and will be in operation within the present year. It has a site of twenty acres on the east side of the city and is spending a million dollars on its plant. Other such independent industries will continue to come to Gary, especially steel-using industries, and the Gary Land Company has reserved on the east side of the city a tract of 700 acres for such companies. The first and greatest industry is the Gary works of the Illinois Steel Company, organized for that purpose. In its operation for steel making, however, it is known as the Gary works. It is not for me today to attempt an account of this great steel works. The best and completest account of the plant is in the book entitled: "The Greatest Steel Plant in the World," published by David Williams Co. of New York City. To give you the barest idea, however, I will quote a paragraph from the last annual report of the Steel Corporation for 1910: "The construction and development work at Gary, Indiana, progressed continuously and satisfactorily during the year of 1910. At the

steel plant of the Indiana Steel Company six of the eight blast furnaces constructed have been satisfactorily operated. Of the three units constructed, each comprising fourteen 65-ton open hearth furnaces, two units have been in operation. The rail mill has been in operation since February 17, 1909; the billet mill since August 16, 1909; the 18" merchant bar mill since December 16, 1909, and the 14" merchant bar mill since April 1, 1910. The axle mill is completed; the 160" plate mill will be ready for operation by April 1, 1911, and the three remaining merchant bar mills by May 1, 1911. Since the publication of the last annual report the construction of a continuous sheet bar mill was started. This mill will supply bars for the sheet plant being constructed at Gary by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of this corporation. The new bar mill will be ready for operation by July 1, 1911. The by-product coke plant, construction of which was begun in June, 1909, is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected the first battery of ovens will be placed in operation on or before April 1, 1911. This plant will have a total of 560 ovens of the Koppers type and an annual capacity of about 2,500,000 tons. A gas distributing system is being installed, by which all the excess gas from the coke oven plant will be utilized in mill operations.

"The output of the Gary steel plant, of the Indiana Steel Company, in 1910 was as follows: 729,072 tons of



pig iron, 1,006,252 tons open-hearth ingots, 435,142 tons of open hearth steel rails, and 340,993 tons of shapes, merchant bars and miscellaneous steel products."

Another paragraph from the same report shows what Gary has cost the corporation in dollars and cents:

"The amount expended to December 31, 1910, at Gary, for land, development and construction work by all the Corporation's interests located there, was as follows:

For real estate and for development and construction work in the City of Gary, less credits for lands, lots and houses sold .....	\$10,509,325.07
For construction of manufacturing plants..	53,785,876.83
For terminal railroad work.....	5,683,493.25
	<hr/>
	\$69,987,695.15

Two large industries have about completed construction and are now operating certain units. The first of these, the plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, began construction in April, 1910, and will manufacture steel plates and sheets, with an annual capacity of 200,000 gross tons of finished product. The plant is comprised of two 72" plate mills, four jobbing mills, and sixteen sheet mills, together with a galvanizing department and auxiliary facilities.

The American Bridge Company began about the same

time the construction of a plant for the fabricating of structural steel for bridges, buildings, etc. One unit of this plant is now in operation and a second unit nearing completion. Two more units will be erected and the plant is expected to employ about 4,000 workers.

These plants are now in active operation. A number of other subsidiary concerns of the Corporation have purchased sites and will begin construction of plants as soon as the necessity of the market warrants it. Among these are:

American Locomotive Works.....	200 acres
American Car & Foundry Company.....	200 acres
National Tube Works.....	100 acres
American Steel & Wire Works.....	100 acres

### CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The spirit of the city today is best evidenced by its civic organizations and by the way the problems have been confronted that mean a cleaner, healthier, saner and better city for the future industrially and physically, intellectually and spiritually. The first such organization in time and leadership is the Gary Commercial Club. Its membership is composed of 200 of the leading men in the commercial life of the city. In July they dedicated a new \$35,000 club building, one of the finest in the state for its purpose. There has recently been organized a similar organization—the Chamber of Commerce—whose

field is the industrial development of the city among independent manufacturing concerns. The women of the city maintain a strong Woman's club, which is interested not only in the usual literary and musical sections but supports a civic section with strong interest in civic affairs. In the sixth ward, formerly the Tolleston territory, has been organized an active and beneficial Sixth Ward Improvement Association, engaged in promoting the advancement to better conditions of that section of the city. One of the more recent organizations working for the betterment of the city is the Young Men's Christian Association, with an able and representative Board of directors. Judge Gary, chairman of the Corporation and for whom the city was named, has given to the association a \$200,000 building, and the subsidiary companies of the city have added \$40,000 for furniture and furnishings. The building will be opened in November and will add greatly to the civic facilities of the city. The Steel Corporation has erected a model hospital, costing \$250,000, for the treatment and care of any of the men injured in the works. In the city, the Franciscan Sisterhood of Burlington, Iowa, opened a temporary hospital in a house in the fall of 1907. They are now ready to build a \$100,000 hospital building and efforts are being made by the Commercial Club and allied societies of the city to raise \$20,000 to help in the building of the structure.



In addition to these there is a bar association, a medical society, a dental association, a retail merchants' association, and many organizations representing the different foreign nationalities of the city. There are the usual fraternal organizations, the Elks having recently opened a fine club house on Washington street.

The city is also represented by three daily and one weekly newspaper. These are the Gary Evening Post, the Gary Daily Times and the Gary Daily Tribune, and the Gary Tribune (weekly). The first newspaper established in Gary was the Northern Indianian, which began publication even before March, 1906. It was published weekly and ceased publication in 1909. The Gary Daily News was published during 1908 but lacked sufficient support. Another weekly, the Lake County Democrat, published a few numbers in 1909.

### THE PEOPLE AND THE FUTURE.

The population of Gary has been recruited from all quarters of the globe. Practically all states of the Union and all the foreign nations are represented. Now numbering about 25,000, that number has been sifted out of four times as many people. Gary from the beginning has had a shifting population. The sudden fame of the city created by fiat and with millions of money to back it, attracted the idler, adventurer, bum and tramp more quickly than steady workers and investors. Many well intentioned came but failed to stand the strain of pioneer-

ing. Much foreign labor was of necessity introduced for the heavy grading and construction work. The population at the end of 1906 numbered between 1,500 and 2,000. It is said that during the first year the population changed almost entirely every three months. It is hard for outsiders to realize these things. The process of making a city as Gary has been made is too rare an occurrence for the phenomena to have been noted and recorded. Yet the grading gangs—the scum of creation, as they have been called—were succeeded gradually by good ordinary, steady-going humanity, so that today Gary is quite like other cities, and compared with the steel cities and towns of the East is much cleaner, healthier and more progressive in every way.

It is not for the historian to prophesy. But as pioneers and settlers we are always most interested in the future—or we wouldn't have pioneered. It is probably unfortunate that the necessity of the real estate dealer has led him to often clearly overstate the present possibilities of the City of Gary. The open facts as they stand revealed on the books of the United States Steel Corporation, and on the streets of Gary today, are wonderful beyond anticipation. That it has become what it is in five years' time seems almost a miracle; yet that it is to become one of the great cities of the Hoosier state and of the nation, so long as industry prevails, is assured by the spirit "I will" that is in every undertaking of its civic and commercial bodies.

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